Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1707.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

JACOB DEHART, *Master*,

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvafs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West-India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the

ship Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead
Coleothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

For Savannah,

The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET,

(a regular trader)

PATRICK GRIBBEN, *master*,

WILL sail on the 10th inst. (ice permitting) has handsome accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master on borrd, at Bickley's wharf, above Market-street, or

N. & J. Frazier,
No. 95, South Front-street.

February 3. §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master;

WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and for sale,

Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Wines in cases: Fontiniac, Santerne, Lunille,
Prunes in boxes

Novembe 24.

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow

GOOD HOPE

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf

Twenty Dollars Reward,

FOR taking up a runaway servant Girl, named Abigail Miller, latterly calling herself Betsey Smith, and sending her to North Front-street, No. 45. She is of a chunky make, and very dark complexion, with round features, and black bushy hair; probably much altered by paint and powers, as she is supposed to be secreted in houses of bad fame, though no more than fifteen years of age.

February 19. co2w

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot containe one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,
Conveyancer, No. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

IN THE PRESS,

AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the commercial warfare of France is traced to the French faction in this country as its source, and the motives of the opposition to the measures of the United States are exposed.

Feb. 2.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second-streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This ouse is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 16 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan 12, 1798. 3aw

☞ On account of the present bad weather, the above sale is postponed until Thursday evening, the first day of March, at 6 o'clock. Feb. 16.

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship Star, Joseph Woodman, master, from London,

50 crates Queens' Ware, assorted to suit West India market
40 hogsheads Whiting
1500 bushels good House Coals

ALSO—JUST LANDED,

400 barrels prime Beef, Boston and New-York
50 barrels Pork
150 hhds. Havana Molasses
Woolen Cloths, Blaukets, Hard Ware, assorted in packages
Ravens Duck
Window Glass in boxes, British, of various sizes
Black quart Bottles, in hampers of 1 groce each
A general assortment of Queens' Ware, in crates
Fowling Pieces and Pistols, in cases
Basket fine Salt, in hogsheads

FOR SALE BY

Thos. & John Ketland.

February 15 §tim

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 80 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

Surveyor General's Office,

December 2, 1797.

ON a release of survey of 433 acres. 68 perches of land, situate in lower Smithfield township Northampton county, surveyed to William Wills, per warrant of 2d March, 1786, the Deputy Surveyor hath made the following note, viz,

This land claimed by heirs of Lewis Gordon and George Taylor, not known by what right.—Certified for Daniel Broadhead, Esq. Surveyor General—William Parker.

The first Monday in March next is appointed for a hearing of the parties on the above caveat, or any others interested or concerned therein, they having at least thirty days notice for John Hall, Secretary of the Land Office.

N. Lufborough.

January 26 §tiFawtm

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

THE term of Co-partnership between the subscribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual consent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the same will be settled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all those indebted to the partnership are earnestly requested to make payment to, without delay.

JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.

February 19 §tf

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

A quantity BENGAL GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs, Baftas, Guzzenas, Guzzies, Blue Cloths, Palampoors, Mameodies, Sannas, Tanda Coffaes, Emertics, Calicoes, Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,

ALSO,

Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.

February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnership under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholesale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general assortment of *India, German, Irish, French* and *British* Manufactures for sale, on advantageous terms for cash or a short credit.

February 19 §tf

For Sale by the Subscriber,

Forty-nine bales of Muslins, being the remains of the ship India's last cargo from Calcutta, and will be sold low,
7 Boxes of Umbrellas
25 Pipes of finest particular Madeira wine, of the vintage of 1795.

Mordecai Lewis.

February 19 d2w

A PRINT.

THE Print, representing GENERAL WASHINGTON and his family, all whole lengths in one groupe, will be ready for delivery by the 15th of March next.

An unfinished impression is to be seen at Mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass store. No. 70 South Fourth Street.

The subscription will close on the 10th of March next. Subscribers may depend on having the best Prints at *one guinea and an half.* To non-subscribers, the price will be two guineas.

February 19.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of CALF SKINS, in the rough, and some horse leather. Apply to

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front street.

Feb. 15. d2w

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Subscriber, an insolvent debtor, confined in the common goal of the County of Cape May in the state of New Jersey, hath presented his petition to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the said county, praying that they would attend to hear what can be alledged for or against his liberation, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "an act for the relief of insolvent debtors," passed the 26th day of January 1798—And the the said court did appoint Monday the 26th day of March next for the purpose aforesaid; to meet at the Court House in the Middle Precinct, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon of the said day, of which his creditors are requested to take notice.

CHARLES ALLEN.

Cape May, Feb. 8, 1798.

Feb. 14—1aw3w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms,

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Notice.

☞ The ship STAR from London will commence discharging to-morrow morning at Walnut street wharf, where consignees are requested to send their permits immediately.

February 26

This Day is Published,

By JOHN ORMROD,

No. 41, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia,

A PLAN FOR THE CONDUCT OF

FEMALE EDUCATION,

In Boarding Schools, Private Families, and Public Seminaries.

By ERASMUS DARWIN, M.D. F.R.S.

Author of Zoonomia, and of the Botanic Garden.

To which are added,

RUDIMENTS OF TASTE,

IN A SERIES OF LETTERS,

From a MOTHER to her DAUGHTERS.

Embellished with an elegant Frontispiece.

(Price, neatly bound, gilt and lettered, one dollar.)

CONTENTS.

The Female Character, Music and Dancing, Reading, Writing, Grammar, Languages, Physiognomy, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Natural History, Rudiments of Taste, Beauty, Grace, Drawing and Embroidery, Perspective, Heathen Mythology, Polite Literature, Novels, Arts and Sciences, Morals, Compassion, Veracity, Prudence, Justice, Chastity, Fortitude, Bashfulness, Temperance, Religion, Address, Conversation, Exercise, Dumb Bells, Air, Bed-rooms, Fire grates, Care of the Shape, Cold Bath, Dress, Ear rings, Powder, Amusements, Chess, Punishments, Rewards, Motives, Lisping, Stammering, Squinting, Involuntary Motions, Swelled Fingers, and Kibed Heels, Beds, Rheumatism, Diet, New Milk, Economy, School-education, uses of, Catalogue of suitable Books.

ALSO JUST PUBLISHED,

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation. Embellished with an elegant Frotispiece and seventy-three Cuts. Price 75 cents.

Feb. 26. 3t

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of

T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut street.

February 2. eodtf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

Boston Glass Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glass is now commenced at the Glass House in Boston.

It is needless to say any thing of the excellent quality of the Boston Glass, as it is so well known throughout the United States to be in every respect greatly superior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any size commonly used; and may be constantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glass House.

Orders from the distant States to be addressed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-street, Boston.

☞ Two or three good Glass makers are wanted at the above works; such as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be sure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Lindt*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glass, they will meet with the same encouragement.

Boston, January 16 2.—2aw6w

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society. Feb. 1—*3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Three or four Single Gentlemen,

may be accommodated with

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

On reasonable terms, by applying at No. 31, North-street, between Fifth and Sixth-streets.

February 23. eod3t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours

February 8. dtf

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

St. Croix Sugars.

26 hogsheads best ST. CROIX SUGAR,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN NIXON & Co.

Feb. 9. fm&wtf

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, industrious woman to cook and do the business of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Ran away from the Subscriber,

On the 24th January last,

A Black Woman, named *Zelime.*

SHE is of a middling sized stature, thick lips, marked with the small pox in the face—She carried off a bundle of linen with her. Whoever takes her up and brings her to the subscriber, at No. 181, Arch-street, corner of Fourth-street, shall receive two Dollars reward.

J. LAZELLES.

N. B. Whoever harbors said Girl after this notice, shall be prosecuted to the severity of the law.

February 10. §3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of *WILLIAM COMPTON*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to furnish their accounts duly attested. And those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, to either of the subscribers.

Isaac Cathrall,
John Haworth, } Administrators.
Samuel Wilcox.

January 27. ws4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Peter Gill late of the District of Southwark, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers; and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, to

John Murphy,
Peter Scravendyke, } Executors,
Thomas Farrell,

January 16. *awaw4w

Lately Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

(Price 3-8ths of a dollar)

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE of SPECULATION against *ALEXANDER HAMILTON,* Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statemtnt of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburg and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A disconnt of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

February 9.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

LAWS of the UNITED STATES.

By Authority

Fifth Congress of the United States:
AT THE SECOND SESSION,
Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the thirteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

AN ACT

Appropriating a certain sum of money to defray the expense of holding a treaty or treaties with the Indians.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That a sum not exceeding twenty-five thousand, eight hundred and eighty dollars, be appropriated to defray the expense of such treaty or treaties, as the President of the United States shall deem expedient to hold with the Indians: *Provided*, nothing in this act contained shall be construed to admit an obligation on the part of the United States to extinguish, for the benefit of any state or individual citizen, Indian claims to any lands lying within the limits of the United States, and that the compensation to be allowed to any of the Commissioners appointed, or who may be appointed for negociating such treaty or treaties, shall not exceed, exclusive of travelling expenses, the rate of eight dollars per day, during the time of actual service of such commissioner.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum aforesaid shall be paid out of any monies in the Treasury of the United States, not otherwise appropriated.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, February 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

AN ACT

For the Relief of William Alexander.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That the Accounting Officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to settle the accounts of William Alexander, for his services and expences, as a surveyor of army lands, appointed under the ordinance of Congress of July the ninth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight; and that he be allowed such sum for his said services and expenses, as shall be deemed reasonable.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.
UNITED STATES,
Approved, February 27, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

St. Andrews Society.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Andrews Society will be held on Wednesday evening 28th instant at 7 o'clock, at Oellers Hotel. WILLIAM H. TOD, Sec'y.
Feb. 26. mt&w

SALT.

3500 to 4000 bushels of large grained SALT,

From St. Martin's on board the ship Spy, at the Still House wharf—for sale by
Stephen Kingston,
46, Walnut Street.
SAID SHIP
Will sail in a few days
For Savannah in Georgia.—For freight or passage apply as above, or to the Captain on board.
February 27 *eod3t

To Let,

About 30 acres of ground, with a good house, garden, stables, &c. about 4 1-2 miles from town Immediate possession may be had.
PETER BLIGHT.
February 27 §10t

For Sale,

The Indenture of a healthy, strong, and active
NEGRO GIRL,

Who has nearly fourteen years to serve.—Enquire at No. 118, Market Street.
February 27 §3t

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within sight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.
2d mo. 26th. 22w2w

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st April next,
The House No. 258 High-street,
At present occupied by P. BUTLER, Esq.
Apply to
Edward Shoemaker,
No. 127, High street.
February 24 eod3w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 28.

The following memorial was communicated to both houses of Congress, on Friday last, by the President of the United States:

TO THE
CONGRESS *of the* UNITED STATES.

The memorial of the commissioners appointed by virtue of an act of congress, intituled "An an for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States,"—respectfully sheweth,

THAT by virtue of the act above mentioned, and of an act to amend the same, passed at Philadelphia, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the President of the United States hath caused to be surveyed, and by proper metes and bounds, defined and limited, a district of territory ten miles square, on both sides of the Potomak river, including the towns of Alexandria, in Virginia, and Georgetown, in Maryland, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; that the proprietors of upwards of four thousand acres of land, within the district aforesaid, have conveyed the same to trustees, for a Federal City, to be laid out with such streets, squares, and lots, as the President of the United States should approve; the streets, squares and parcels to be the property of the United States solely, and the lots to be equally divided between the grantors and the United States; the lots which, on a division, should be assigned to the United States, to be sold under the direction of the President, for the time being, and the produce of the sales to be applied, in the first place, to the payment, in money, to the original proprietors, for all that part of the land of each proprietor which should be laid off in lots, squares or parcels, and appropriated to the use of the United States as aforesaid, at the rate of twenty-five pounds, Maryland currency, per acre, not accounting streets any part thereof; and the remaining produce of the said sales to be paid over to the President of the United States, for the time being, for the purpose of erecting the public buildings, agreeably to the directions of the act of congress aforesaid. That in the month of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the late President directed a city to be laid out, including the four thousand acres of land aforesaid, agreeably to a plan which he caused to be engraved and published. That he caused the two principal buildings required by the said act of congress (those for the accommodation of congress and of the President) to be commenced on plans which he deemed proper for the purposes intended, and correspondent to the liberality of the grants which he had obtained. That, under his direction, sales of lots were from time to time made, in the manner judged most conducive to the objects of government, and of those by whom the lands had been granted; but no sale deserving notice took place till December, 1793, when the commissioners not only with a view to the erection of the Federal buildings, but to ensure convenient accommodations to the members of congress, and others who will follow the government to their permanent seat, entered into a contract with gentlemen then in high credit, for the sale of six thousand lots, averaging five thousand two hundred and sixty-five square feet, to be selected by them throughout the city, under certain restrictions and exceptions, at the low rate, in money, of eighty dollars per lot, payable in seven equal annual instalments without interest, the first payment to be made on the first day of May then next ensuing; and for the further consideration that the purchasers should build one hundred and forty brick dwelling houses, two stories high, each house covering 1200 square feet, before the year 1800, and that all sales made by them, previous to the 1st of January, 1796, should be on condition of building one such house for every three lots sold, within four years from the time of the purchase.

Your memorialists further shew, that notwithstanding the favorable prospects which this transaction for a time afforded, the scene soon changed. The gentlemen alluded to not only failed in the punctual payment of their instalment which became due in May, 1795, but early in that year discontinued the buildings which they had commenced under their contract. In consequence, many mechanics and others left the city in distress and discontented. Under these circumstances, the late President did not think it prudent to sell so large a portion of the public property as would be necessary to raise the sums requisite for carrying on the buildings; believing, on grounds sufficienrly solid to authorise the declaration of his opinion in a message to congress, accompanying the memorial of the commissioners hereafter mentioned, that this property would be amply sufficient for the purpose, could it be reserved till after the removal of the seat of government, or till it could be sold in small parcels to such as would purchase for their own use; he therefore referred the subject to congress, and submitted to their determination the measures to be pursued. This reference was made by transmitting to congress a memorial from the commissioners, stating the affairs of the Federal Seat in as clear a light as circumstances would then admit, and suggesting the propriety of authorising a loan, bottomed on the city property, and guaranteed by congress, in case that property should prove deficient. The measure was adopted, and a bill passed, by more than three-fourths of the members present in the two houses of congress, to guarantee a loan to the amount of 300,000 dollars. At this time your memorialists had expectations which appeared to be well founded, that the money wanted would be obtained on loan in Holland; they lost no time in endeavoring to realize those expectations, but the distresses to which that country soon became subject, and under which it continues to labor, have rendered their efforts vain. Your memorialists have not confined their efforts to Holland; but it is needless to detail fruitless attempts. The only success they have met with, is a loan of 200,000 dollars in United States stock, bearing a present interest of six per cent. at par, of the state of Maryland, which loan was authorised by acts of the legislature of that state, in 1796 and 1797, and sanctioned by the late and present President.

Your memorialists have the pleasure to think that by the application of these sums with what they have been able to draw from other sources, the buildings under their care have made a rapid progress, which their semi-annual returns, made under the act of Congress, will shew. The late President, in pursuance of the policy adopted by Congress, directed sales to be made by single lots or at most by squares, on moderate terms, to those who would improve. Your memorialists, pursuing this mode, have made but few sales, owing to the check given to all enterprize by the depredations committed on our commerce, and to the forced sales of the property of debtors, which your memorialists, however reluctantly, have been obliged to make, in consequence of the general failure in payment, by the purchasers of lots. Your memorialists are of opinion, that the prices at which the lots have been sold, will fully justify the policy pursued in the mode of selling; at the same time, the sales being so few, evinces that this mode will not afford the means of carrying on the buildings, neither can they depend on the timely collection of debts. Their resources being thus exhausted, they think it their duty to represent these circumstances to Congress, to enable them to judge of the measures to be pursued. Your memorialists conceive, that to expose the public property to auction, would be not only inconsistent with the views of government manifested by the act authorizing a loan under the guarantee of the United States, but ineffectual in its operation; for although they concur in the opinion before mentioned of the late President, with respect to the value of the public property, yet it is obvious that the immediate sale thereof cannot be relied on.—Provision must be made for the payment of two hundred thousand dollars, borrowed of the State of Maryland, with interest thereon, and also the payment of thirteen thousand and ninety-one dollars and fifty-one cents yet due to the original proprietors, before any money arising from such sales can be applied toward carrying on the public building. Your memorialists therefore conceive it will be true policy in Congress to advance the necessary sums for that purpose, and to cause the public property to be sold only as advantageous offers occur. Should Congress pursue a contrary policy, they will, no doubt, cause the public property to be immediately sold; the near approach of the time appointed for the removal of the seat of government, will not admit of delay; they will dispose of the money arising from the sale, agreeably to the direction of the above mentioned acts of Congress; a valuable property will be sunk; the money will be expended; the buildings will remain unfinished. Can Congress refuse to finish them?—The two principal buildings, now far advanced, are on plans approved by the late President. They were carried on under his direction, without any interference on the part of Congress, until the session which commenced in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; a committee of the House of Representatives was then appointed, consisting of nine members, who were instructed to enquire whether any and what alterations ought to be made in the plans of the said buildings, and who reported, that no alteration could with propriety be made therein. Whereupon Congress passed an act, authorising the commissioners under the controul of the President of the United States, to borrow three hundred thousand dollars, under the guarantee of Congress, for the purpose of completing those buildings, and others required by the said first mentioned act, and placed the execution of the business under their own immediate inspection, by enacting, "that the commissioners shall semi-annually render to the Secretary of the Treasury, a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of all monies entrusted to them; and also, the progress and state of the business and funds under their administration; and that the said Secretary lay the same before Congress, at every session after the receipt thereof;" which act has been duly complied with on the part of the Commissioners. Under circumstances like these, your memorialists cannot suffer themselves to doubt that Congress will make good the deficiency, should any happen, after all the money which could be obtained under the first mentioned act of Congress shall have been obtained and expended, agreeably to the directions of that act. It was with a reference to the faith of Congress for the final result, that each donation was made. No one donation, no one donor, was sufficient to ensure the object. The States and individual citizens who granted their money, left the application of it to the general government, in full confidence that the government would either cause buildings to be erected correspondent with the grants, or if they chose to build in a more expensive style, that they would furnish the means of completing them. The aggregate of those grants was judged sufficient to compleat the buildings on the plans that have been approved, and is still believed to be so if the property yet remaining be managed with oeconomy. With a reference to the same faith, immense sums have been expended in purchases and improvements in the city, as well by citizens and subjects of foreign nations, as by those of the United State. But your memorialists will not enlarge on a point, which they flatter themselves no man will dispute; the only questions which they conceive can demand the attention of Congress, will be, whether the public property be worth preserving at the expence of an advance of money sufficient to save it? And whether it will not be prudent, both in a political and œconomical point of view, to expedite the public buildings, by every means in the power of government to pursue?

The property ceded by the original proprietors of the city of Washington, and yet remaining unsold, consists of one thousand seven hundred and nine building lots, in choice squares, from which the purchasers of six thousand lots were excluded in their selection; of three thousand eight hundred and ninety feet front on navigable water, from which those gentlemen were likewise excluded; and of three thousand four hundred and twenty eight building lots, in other parts of the city. Your memorialists wishing to ascertain the value of this property, can devise no better principle on which to determine it, than by taking the average price of lots sold since the passage of the guarantee bill, viz. three hundred and fifty eight dollars, and applying that sum to the lots in the choice squares above mentioned, which will amount to six hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars; the average price of water property sold since the same period, being fifteen and a half dollars per foot front, applied to the remainder of that property, will amount to sixty thousand two hundred and ninety-five dollars; and the lowest price at which any one lot has ever been sold singly, viz. one hundred and fifty-two dollars, applied to the last description of lots, will amount to five hundred and twenty-one thousand and sixty-six dollars, making in the whole one million, one hundred and ninety three thousand one hundred and seventy-three dollars.

What the rise will be on the removal of the seat of government, the experiment alone can determine.

Beside the property above mentioned, the sums arising from sales already made, and now due, or to become due at different periods previous to the second day of May, one thousand eight hundred, amount to two hundred and seventy-eight thousand one hundred and ninety dollars, ten cents.

By the estimate of a master builder, made with a view of undertaking the executive offices, the expense will be ninety-six thousand seven hundred and ninety two dollars. By the estimates of the superintendants of the public buildings, the expense of finishing the north wing of the capitol, and the President's house, will be ninety-eight thousand five hundred and forty five dollars. The judiciary is not included, because no plan has yet been under consideration: add one hundred thousand dollars for that object, and the whole will be two hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and thirty-seven dollars. After making every deduction from the supposed value of the property which reason can justify, no doubt can remain of its sufficiency, under proper management, to reimburse any sums the government may advance. That it will be œconomical to expedite the buildings, is evident. The expense of the commissioners' office, and various other departments, will be nearly the same, whatever works may be going on, or whatever progress may be made therein. Policy requires that the buildings should be in such a state at the time appointed for the removal of the government, as to leave no doubt of the practicability of the measure: even a debate on the subject would occasion uneasy sensations, as well in congress as among the citizens at large; but should congress determine against the measure, on account of the buildings not being in readiness, it would require very weighty reasons to justify such a determination, in the eyes of men who have placed in the hands of the general government, seven hundred and seventy-four thousand, two hundred ninety-six dollars, and fifty-eight cents, for the purpose of preparing the place for the reception. The grants of money by Virginia and Maryland, and the property given up by individual citizens, and already sold, amount to that sum, exclusive of the property yet remaining unsold, of the value of which we have endeavoured to give some idea. Is it not just, after such advances by states and individuals, that the objects should be accomplished? And is it not wise to prevent the discontents which a failure of this measure would produce? To congress, therefore, we look to insure its accomplishment; the monies received on loan will not, with the strictest œconomy, be sufficient for the purpose; the obtaining further loans is uncertain, and neither new sales nor balances due from former sales, can, with any safety be depended on as resources for ready money, without which all operations must cease. Should, however, sufficient collections be made, any appropriations granted by congress, will remain untouched. It is submitted, with great deference, whether it would not be proper, under existing circumstances, to authorise the President to draw, from time to time, in case of necessity, such sums as may be requisite to complete the public buildings. The sums which will be wanted are too inconsiderable to be felt at the treasury; yet, small as they are, they will, in the present state of things, greatly forward an important national object.

Your memorialists have laid before congress every material fact illustrative of the subject, and with full confidence, respectfully submit the premises to your consideration.

GUSTAVUS SCOTT.
WILLIAM THORNTON.
ALEXANDER WHITE

BOSTON, February 17.

COMMUNICATIONS.

While the actors on the Congress stage, as Mr. Nicholas calls it, are performing, it is proper that they should not be led into a mistake by believing that "we the people" are as great fools as their addresses to the gallery imply. We are not so little read as to think with Mr. Baldwin, that our diplomatic appointments are offices to be *created* by the house of Representatives—a body which seems to be fonder of destroying than building. The patriots there manage a pickaxe better than a trowel. The offices of Ministers, Residents, *charges des affaires*, &c. are derived from the laws of nations, not from municipal laws. Let Mr. Baldwin think well of that.

Mr. Gallatin, and some other bold asserters say that history proves, the source of the ruin of Republics is to be traced to the accumulation of the grants of power to the Executive; or very nearly to that effect.

Now Mr. Gallatin is challenged, upon his scholarship, to shew any such testimony from history. On the contrary Republics have been lost because such men as he, claiming to be patriots, have democratised them to death;—they have vilified and weakened the Executive, until faction became strongest, and then right liberty and republicanism, being the weaker, went by the wall. This is exactly the path our *patriots* (confusion to them) are treading in.

Party divisions in Congress threaten *to stop the wheels of our government.* It is for the people to cure the evil by refusing to re-elect the disorganizers.—That is the constitutional physic for the distemper of the present day. Instead of sending the noisy democrats to south America (as the Directory have done with *much better* men) we hope the southern electors will send theirs home.

The Philosophers de Pau, Buffon and Raynal have contended that the *animals* of America are inferior to those of Europe in respect to size and ferocity. But the learned of Philadelphia, justly desirous that our country should not appear *belittled* in the eyes of foreigners, have lately made the pleasing and honorable discovery that the *Lyon* of America is as *great a brute* as any in the world.

When *Hannibal* besieged ancient Rome, the Senate, to convince their firmness, sold the very gound he was encamped upon. Had the Romans flinched and sniveled like our Congress Jacobins, they would have lost their country. The democratic heroes, so valiant to attack and divide our own government, lift up supplicating hands (no weapon of self defence in them) and cry to almighty France, spare us. When little *Venice* cries *peccavi*, it must be for want of strength—but for America. it must be want of spirit. Our forefathers were game cocks in their native island;—have their progeny degenerated and become capons?

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate on a Repeal of the Stamp Act.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

The house having concurred in the vote of the committee of the whole to disagree to the report of the committee of ways and means in their opinion as to the inexpediency of repealing the law, and the following resolution being under consideration, viz.

"Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to bring in a bill to repeal the act for laying a duty on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

Mr. COIT said, he had not the vanity to suppose that any thing which he could say could alter the vote which had just been taken. He rather chose to call forth observations from others. This act had passed last session by a considerable majority; and he could not conceive any change that had taken place since that time, which should occasion this change in the opinion of the house. There was no appearance in the revenues of the country to authorize it.—It was true slight dissatisfactions had appeared in some parts of the country, with this law; but these, he believed, were of little consequence. As he knew of no better way of raising money than by a tax of this kind, he was unwilling to part with it.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS said, when he gave his vote for a stamp-tax, he did it to avoid a direct tax; but as he understood a land-tax was still intended to be brought forward, he should be for repealing the stamp-tax; if he did not, he believed they should have both a stamp-tax and a direct tax, which he by no means wished.

Mr. HARPER wished the gentleman last up had reserved his vote until he saw that a land-tax would be brought forward. He had not heard such a thing suggested this session—it was generally believed that such a tax would be unnecessary. The stamp tax was last session understood to be a substitute for a land tax; but if gentlemen now thought a land tax would be preferable, they might be acting consistently in voting for the present repeal. By a moderate degree of attention to the revenues of this country, it would be seen, that with the aid of the proposed duty on stamps, every purpose of government would be answered, and they would be enabled to pay off the foreign debts, as the instalments became due. But this could not be done without the stamp-tax; and if this law were to be repealed, a land-tax must be the consequence. Some gentlemen, he knew, earnestly wished it; but those who thought with him that a laud tax should only be resorted to in case of war—that it ought to be a dernier resort, that it must always be very unequal, be attended with great expence and difficulty, would certainly not be acting consistently to vote for this repeal. If this country were to be engaged in war, other resources would be necessary; but whilst at peace, he would pledge himself that our present resources, with the stamp-tax, would not only be equal to all the current expences of government, but also equal to the extinguishment of every debt of the country, and to the building a navy by degrees, as circumstances should require; but if this law was dispensed with, which it was supposed would produce at least 250,000 dollars a year, we should not be able to accomplish these objects, our funds will be found insufficient, and resort must be had either to an encrease of our impost duties, or to a land-tax.—The question was betwixt a land-tax and a stamp duty; and he was willing for the people of the United States to determine who studied their convenience the most, they who favored a stamp tax, or they who favored a land-tax. He knew there were certain gentlemen in that house who seemed to make a direct tax an article of their creed, as the Quakers make the abolition of slavery an article of theirs. He was willing they should abide the consequences of such a system; he preferred the stamp-tax. If gentlemen were not prepared to vote upon this question, until they see a statement of the revenue, of course its decision had better be deferred; but if they

are ready to vote upon it, and to dispense with a revenue of from 2 to 400,000 dollars a year, it was more than he wished to do. For the present, he believed, the stamp act might be dispensed with; but in the year 1801, there would be an additional sum of 1,200,000 dollars a year wanted, to meet the instalments of our foreign debt, which must be provided for.

Mr. S. SMITH was glad to find that the gentleman from S. Carolina is now convinced that the revenue of the United States is fully competend to meet all its expences. He believed the gentleman was much mistaken when he spoke of the stamp-duties as being likely to produce 400,000 dollars; he believed 100,000 was the extent of what could be expected from that source. The house had been frequently told that the internal duties on spirits would produce 400,000 dollars, whereas the last return he believed, was 178,000. It was wrong thus to deceive by unfounded estimations.—The gentleman from S. Carolina, and others who voted with him, had heretofore stated the impost duties at five millions, but it now appeared that those who had estimated them at upwards of six millions, were right in their calculations. In 1796, they amounted to nearly eight millions; so that this difference betwixt their calculation and the real amount would be sufficient to meet the demands which government would have to provide for in the year 1801. He had always been of opinion that the revenues of the United States would not decline, but go on increasing; experience had justified this opinion. Since the year 1796 additional impost duties had been laid, and it was not yet known how much these would produce; but he believed it would be sufficient to enable government to meet the instalments of foreign debt as they became due; and if so, it would certainly be desirable to do away a tax which was odious to the people in general, and would be oppressive to a certain description of persons in the United States. When the stamp law was passed, to prevent its being generally offensive, the duties had been confined principally to instruments used by merchants. Upon the single article of a bill of lading 50 cents duty was laid, though in England it ways only 6 pence.—Believing the present revenue to be sufficient for every purpose, he hoped the repeal would take place; indeed, the gentleman from S. Carolina believed, with the stamp-tax, it would be sufficient for every purpose, and equal to the building of navy; he must allow, therefore, that it would be sufficient, if the navy was left out of the question. When the legislature determined upon building a navy, he would join that gentleman in providing the means of effecting it; but, until that was done, he saw no necessity for providing for that object.

Mr. CHAMPLIN said he should vote in favour of the repeal; but he should not do it from any popular odium which might be attached to the name of Stamp-Tax—this tax certainly bore no affinity to the Stamp, Tax proposed to be laid upon this country by Great Britain without our consent. It was not the tax itself to which the people were at that time opposed, but to the principle upon which it was founded. In proof of this, it would be recollected that a duty on tea met with the same opposition. Mr. C. said he had not changed his opinion on this subject; he voted against the bill imposing this tax in every stage of its passage through that House. He did not know that a bill impoing a stamp duty however framed should be opposed; but the present law would bear very hard upon the merchants of the United States, who were the insurers of our revenue. It was for this reason, and not because it was a *Stamp-Tax* that he was opposed to it. He found out of sixteen or eighteen instruments proposed to be stamped, *thirteen* of them particularly applied to merchants, so that three-fourths or four fifths of the whole duty to be collected would be received from this source; and as he could not conceive that it was the wish of that house to oppress any particular class of citizens, he trusted the law would be repealed.

Mr. CRAIK did not rise to go into the merits of the Stamp act, nor to charge the gentleman from Rhode-Island with having changed his opinion. The fact was, that a very considerable change had taken place in the opinions of that house since last session; nor had he heard of any thing which could have induced the change. He supposed it arose from a want of information. The only good reason which he had heard for the repeal was, that our revenues were fully equal to our expences. If this ground could be supported, it would go to the rejection of any tax whatever, and would be a sufficient reason for repealing the law in question; but before the house decided this question, they ought to have better information before them than they had at present. The committee of Ways and Means had not yet reported a view of the revenue and the expences to be met, he therefore, thought it would be proper to wait for this statement for if it should turn out that additional revenue is necessary, and that if the Stamp-Act be not carried into effect, some other tax must be levied, it would alter the state of the case. He, therefore, moved to postpone the decision of this question until this day three weeks, by which time the house would have received all necessary information on the subject.

Mr. TILLINGHAST hoped the committee of Ways and Means would be instructed to bring in a bill. If gentlemen wanted further information, they might in the mean time obtain it, especially, as the bill, when reported, might be made the order for a distant day.

Mr. GALLATIN said, if the gentleman who made the motion for postponement, had had the information before him which was before the house when the Stamp-act passed, he would not have made it; because it was not in the power of the committee of Ways and Means to give any information beyond what was before the house. If gentlemen had attended to the statements which had been laid before them, they must be as well acquainted with the situation of the revenue as the committee of ways and means. Every thing beyond these statements, he said, was conjecture, and every member might form his own. Being precluded by the motion for postponement, from entering into the merits of the question, he should be obliged to confine his remarks to a narrow compass. The Stamp-Act, Mr. Gallatin said, was passed for five years; and for what he asked, was its produce appropriated? It would be well recollected that the President of the United States was authorized to borrow 800,000 dollars to defray the extraordinary expences of the measures agreed upon during the summer session. The amount produced by the Stamp-Act was solely appropriated to the replacing of this loan; but that loan had not been nor could not be borrowed, so that no provision was necessary for the refunding of it,—With respect to the current revenue, Mr. G. said, the house had full information before them.—About 1,100,000 dollars of the principal debt of the United States has been paid out of the current revenue, exclusively of what has been paid out of the bank stock. In December, 1797, the balance of cash in the Treasury was about 1.900,000 dollars. When the committee of ways and means make their report, they will make their statement exact, but this was as near the amount as was necessary to be ascertained, to decide the present question. So that the same reason which induced gentlemen to vote for a stamp act last year, might now induce them to vote for its repeal. If the question for postponement was lost, Mr. G. said, he would offer some observations upon the merits of the main question.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS hoped the motion for postponement would be agreed to. He thought it desirable that the house should have some information with respect to our situation with the powers of Europe, before this question was decided, as till that was received, no one could estimate what expences might be necessary to be incurred. He hoped no extraordinary expences would be necessary; but it might be otherwise. If the subject was postponed, other sources of revenue might come before them. He expected a report shortly on the subject of drawbacks. Last year the amount paid under his head was 4,784,050 dollars: from this, a handsome sum might be raised without having recourse to stamp-duties. He hoped the committee of ways and means would, in the mean time, report on the resolution referred to them, relative to the system of direct taxes, and he trusted the report would be against it. If at the end of three weeks this stamp-tax should appear unnecessary, there could be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of a repeal of it. If, however, more revenue was to be raised he would be in favour of a stamp duty in preference to a land tax.

Mr. SITGREAVES was against the motion for postponement. The house had lately been familiarized to calculations on the saving of expence, in order to prevent unnecessary debate. He thought the house was now running into a debate which could have no good end. It was well known that a proposition originating in the same quarter with this (state of Rhode-Island) had been before the other branch of the Legislature, and had been negatived by so large a majority as to make it unnecessary to spend much time in debating the subject in that house. [*A call to order.*] Mr. S. did not wish to say any thing disorderly; but there could be no doubt, from the decision he had noticed, that the business would receive its *coup de grace* in the Senate.

(Debate to be continued.)

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to repeal the stamp act, which was committed for to-morrow.

Mr. Findley presented the petition of Alexander Power, in behalf of several persons having claims upon the United States. Referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. S. Smith presented the petition of E. Williams, praying a reimbursement of certain expences incurred in the erection of buildings on the Ohio, for the better supplying of the western army, or a grant of the land on which they are erected. Referred to the committee who has the subject of North-western Territory lands under consideration.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims made an unfavourable report on the petition of Timothy Winters, an old soldier, who prayed for a pension—which was concurred in.

Mr. Gallatin moved that a report made by the committee of claims on the petition of Alexander Fowler, at a former session, be referred to a committee of the whole.—Agreed.

Mr. D. Foster moved that the report on the petition of Alex. Buchanan, and others, which was of the same nature, might be referred to the same committee.—Agreed.

Mr. Livingston moved a postponement of the unfinished business, in order to go into a committee of the whole on the bill for erecting a light-house and placing buoys in several places therein mentioned; which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee accordingly on the said bill, and having filled the blank intended to contain the sum appropriated with 13,250 dollars (viz 10,500 for the light-house on Eaton's Neck, 2,500 for buoys at New-York and Newport, and 250 for Nantucket) rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, informing the house that he had approved and signed an act appropriating a sum of money for holding a treaty with the Indians and an act for the relief of William Alexander.

Mr. Livingston again moved to postpone the unfinished business, for the purpose of completing the bill in addition to the act for the relief of American seamen; but this motion was negatived 44 to 36.

The house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of foreign intercourse, Mr. Dent in the chair; when Mr. Nicholas's amendment for curtailing that establishment being under consideration, Mr Havens spoke in favour of the amendment, and Mr. J. Williams against it. The committee then rose, and had leave to sit again. A sketch of their speeches will be given.

Mr Livingston, from the committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the relief of refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, reported their opinion on the same, which, together with the bill and amendments, were committed for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY* 28.

Extract of a letter to a member of Congress from his friend in Montgomery county, State of New-York, dated 15th February 1798.

"A few days ago, captain Hudson's company of horse paraded and offered themselves as volunteers to compose part of the detachment of the 80,000 militia men—After they were discharged, they erected a liberty pole, with a red flag fixed on the top, and swore they would support the stamp act."

Extract of a letter from a reputable gentleman at the city of St. Domingo Jan. 12 1798.

"Although I do not imagine that this letter will find you at Philadelphia, yet I send it in order that it may serve as a guide to you and your friends, in adopting the necessary precautions, in the dispatch of your vessels for French ports.

"A privateer of Guadaloupe has brought into this port two vessels belonging to Baltimore, loaded with provisions and dry goods of which the captain of the privateer has demanded the confiscation, because they have *English goods* on board, and that their destination was to the French ports, Jacqmel and Aux-Cayes, which by a decree of the Executive Directory, is expressly forbidden. The commissary of the republic has accordingly granted the condemnation, although this decree has not yet been carried into effect at any other place or on any other occasion.

"I therefore take the earliest opportunity of informing you of these particulars, and of pointing out the necessary steps to be pursued in your shipments.

"You must have a certificate of the French consul, by which it must appear that the dry goods shipped are not English, in all cases where the destination is for French ports—But in cases where the vessels are bound to other than French ports, you may ship what you please, as in the instance of the port of Spanish St. Domingo

"I have seen a certificate of the French Consul General Letombe, declaring that the decree of the Executive Directory, as it respects the capture of neutral vessels, has reference only to such as are bound to ports, formerly French, but now occupied by their enemies, and that those of any other description may proceed where they please and with any goods whatsoever. *It is presumed that contraband by the Law of Nations is here excepted.*"

From an abhorrence of the lawless proceedings which have frequently taken place on such occasions, we were induced to publish the information we received respecting the late election—We are happy to learn that some persons who supposed themselves implicated in those accounts consider such transaction as derogatory to their characters. Thomas Leiper denies that any of his *dependants paraded the ground with French cockades and armed with bludgeons.*

MR. FENNO,

A mistaken notion that the Irish are all antifederalists, has arisen from a report only of the Right Boys, alias *the United Irishmen*; who wish to have it believed that they are stronger than they are. This city and liberties contain not less than 10,000 Irishmen, thus if all Israel's voters [4000] were of that nation, there would be a good majority remaining. But it is a fact well established that many French, and many Americans, particularly those of desperate fortunes, are also antifederal; this ought to be made known for the honor of the friends to order among the Irish.

A Federal Republican Irishman.

From Porcupine's Gazette of yesterday.

Bache's paper of this morning contains what he intends as a justification of *Israel's* party. Mr. *Fenno*, it seems, took notice of the raw-head and bloody-bones, that the *Israelites* sent galloping about the Northern Liberties to scare the people from turning out for *Morgan*. It was a sans-culotte on horse-back, with this label on his cap, 'Israel or Death.' Mr. Fenno described this monster as armed with a sword, whereas, it appears (if *Bache* can be believed) to have been a trumpet, which *Surgo* calls it an emblem *of peace*. It is the first time I ever heard a trumpet called an *emblem of peace*; and it is most monstrously ridiculous that such an emblem should, at any time be borne by a half famished Carmagnole, armed cap-à-pie.

But, it was not this filly apology of Young Lightening Rod, that led me to take notice of the paragraph which contains it. There is something that follows far more worthy of attention.

"The *Federalists* pretend to triumph in "this victory: but their hearts are in "mourning, while their countenances affect "joy. The strength and energy of the de- "mocratic party is a sorrowful memento to "them of their decaying power; and I "have no doubt, they would rather have "permitted Israel to retain his seat, than to "have been the means of manifesting to the "world that there existed in the metropo- "lis of the United States and its immedi- "ate neighborhood, between *four and five* "*thousand democratic republicans*; and that "in the city and county of Philadelphia, "they have the preponderance. Will Mr. "Adams say hereafter, and will his crea- "tures echo the weak sentiment, that we "are not a divided people? The division is "far from consolatory to the British fac- "tion: for they well know, that though "wealth may be on their side, *nerve and* "*fortitude* those *revolutionary virtues*, are on "the side of the friends of liberty. Be of "good cheer *ye democratic republicans* the "victory of your opponents is a virtual de- "feat. *You know your strength*, and let the "British faction beware how they rouse the "Lion by endeavoring to ensnare him. "There is an ultimate point, *it is the point* "*of ruin*, let them stop short before it be "too late.

"CASSIUS."

This is speaking pretty plain! But, it is no more than an explicit avowal of the character, and the views, of the hungry scoundrels, who are lying in watch to dart on their prey. BACHE has let this escape him in an unguarded moment, in the fullness of his hatred, in his unquenchable thirst for vengeance; and I pray the *federalists* not to look upon it as a vain boast. The wretch is in earnest, and he knows what he is talking about. I have not the least doubt but measures are already planned by him and his confederates, for arriving at what he calls "the *point of ruin*;" and, we may depend, that if they should find a favourable occasion for a display of their "*revolutionary virtues*," nothing will save our throats from their bloody *couteaux*.

But, I trust, that this occasion will never present itself. I trust, the men of worth, the friends of the government, are, or will be, so completely roused, as to leave the nefarious conspirators, with the guilty-looking *Cassius* at their head, not the least hope of success.

They talk of their "*nerve*" and their "*revolutionary virtue*"!—I have no doubt but they would plunder the city and murder all the proprietors, *if they could*; but it is out of their power. They have not the "*nerve*"; or at least, they have it only in their tongues. Their wishes were good for rioting at the election; but they wanted power, and they wanted courage.—You have seen a cur sally forth, and pursue the peaceable passenger with startled bristles and gnashing teeth; but, no sooner has the latter turned and shook his cudgel, than you have seen the base mongrel tack about, and, with his tail between his legs, sculk to his kennel.—Just such is the uniform conduct of the sans-culottes, in every part of the world. They are cruel and cowardly: bold when they have no opponent, and basely timid when the have.

☞ "SIC TRANSIT"—To-morrow.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

Arrived, the Revenue Cutter, Captain Roach, who informs that no inward bound vessels were at Reedy island, or in the river yesterday afternoon.

The William Penn, Josiah, and about 30 sail of vessels, left the island early yesterday morning.

The Molly, Hodge, and several others, remained at the island last evening—supposed to have gone to sea since.

New-York, February 26.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Ship Hope, Edjuton, Hamburgh	84
Brig Abigail, Chace, Savannah,	24
Schr Concord, Darnell, do.	16
Fanny, Norton, Lanseveau,	24
St. Patrick, Byrne, Curracoa	33

Capt. Byrne arrived here on Saturday 24 days from Curracoa, left there
Brig Ann, Jones of N.Y. to sail in 2 days.
——Rebecca, Smith, of do. to sail in 10 days.
——George, Barclay, of Baltimore, to sail in 2 days for Hispaniola, and
A schr. Bunker, of and for Baltimore, to sail in 6 days.

Spoke on the 19th Feb. lat. 33, 00, long. 71, 30. sloop Good Intent, Badcock, from Rhode Island to Havanna.

Feb. 22, lat. 38, 00. long. 74, 20. spoke brig Columbia, Grosier, from Jamaica to Boston.

Arrived at Sandy Hook, on Saturday, brig Abigail, Chace, 20 days from Charlestown. Brig Eliza, Almy, 23 days from Petit Guave—ship Mary, Harding, of Beverly, 6 months from Calcutta.

The ship John, of Boston, from India, was also lying at the Hook on Saturday.

The ship Love, which sailed from Nantz for New-York, on the 8th or 9th of Jan. put into St. Bartholomews in distress, with 17 passengers. This comes in a letter from the Captain, who mentions the loss of a mast and her railing.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.

We have received a letter from *Salem*, acquainting us with the arrival at *Marblehead* from *Bilboa*. It seems that the feast of the "exclusifs" in Paris, was on the 26th Dec. The Danish or Swedish minister was absent, as well as the American envoys. The former however from accident. A vessel from *Marblehead* for *Bilboa*, touched at *Corunna* and took in four passengers, after sailing, again was captured by a French cruizer because these passengers were not included in the roll d'equipage.

Of the MURDER at CAPE COD.

We are credibly assured, that the late curious story from Cape Cod, is untrue in its most material parts. A report reached Provincetown, of much the same tenor with the on published here. A very suspicious person was lurking about the town—and, (crediting the report) the people thought best to secure him, which was accordingly done. His conduct after being arrested increased the belief of the story and of his guilt; and he was kept in duress several days. At length satisfactory intelligence being received, that no such frightful affair had happened, as was told, he was discharged.

NEW-THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY, Evening, February 28, Will be presented the COMEDY of

THE JEW.

With the COMIC OPERA of

Peeping Tom of Coventry.

Peeping Tom, (with the song of the Little Farthing Rush-Light) Mr. Harwood, (being his first appearance in that character)

☞ The doors will be opened at half past five, and the performance begin at half past six precisely.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At Chesnut-street Wharf,

On Monday, the 5th March next, at 11 *o'clock,*

The following Articles, saved from the wreck of the ship John, and sold for the benefit of the concerned:—

11 Bolts of Canvass	1 Main Top Sail
1 Fore Sail	1 Main Top Gal. Sail
1 Fore Top Sail	1 large new Cable
1 Jib	5 bbls. of Pork
244 Sheets of Copper	Half a bbl. Beef
1 Ship Bell	A few bbls. Flour, Peas and Bread

A quantity of Chain Bolts, Rings, and sundry Iron, with a large assortment of all kinds of Rigging, Blocks, Hooks and Eyes and Thimbles, &c.

2 small Copper Boilers	30 Water Casks
4 Compasses	7 Glass Windows
2 Lanthorns	1 Towline
11 Spars	1 Hawser
1 Iron Cambouse	A quantity old Junk
1 bbl. Tar	1 large Wheel
1 bbl Copper Nails	1 small Anchor
32 boxes Window Glass	3 old Cables
45 draws of Tumblers	1 chest with Medic.
1 brass Stove	2 bbls. Pork
2 Tables	3 Chairs

And sundry other articles.

William Shannon & Co. Auct.

Feb. 28. dtsm

To be sold at Vendue,

At the Coffee House, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on the 5th of March next,

The Hull of the

Ship JOHN,

AS she lies, and three Anchors lying under the bow, cut away after she bilged. Stranded at the mouth of Cohansee creek. She was built in Newburyport about five years ago, was coppered last summer in Hamburg, and measures about 500 tons.

ALSO AT THE SAME TIME,

Apart of the Cargo which is not yet got out her, say,

29 tons of Iron
4 boxes of sheet Copper
70 boxes of window and hollow Glass

All for the benefit of the concerned.

William Shannon, Auctioneer.

February 28 dt3M

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Resolved, That ten dollars on each share of Stock be called for; and that the Treasurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.

GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a resolution of the President and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their respective shares on or before the 1st of April next, to WM. GOVETT, *Treasurer.*

February 28. 2awtA

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendship, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Persons therein concerned—that in order to terminate all differences, on account of the losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of their Vessels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majesty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the said Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all such persons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in question, and also to receive in evidence, all written testimony, authenticated in such manner as they shall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*

Commissioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-street, May* 17*th*, 1797.

Feb. 28, '98—1m

*** *Those Printers in the several States who published the above advertisement last Spring, are requested to re-publish it one month, and send their accounts to P. L.*

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only six months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY against all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the secret meetings of Free Masons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to press as soon as 400 subscribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It shall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of superior quality, which will comprise about 400 pages neat octavo, handsomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Those who procure 12 subscribers, and become accountable, shall have a 13th gratis—and the usual allowance to bookfellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robison, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high estimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well substantiated, and the reasoning and arguments thence deduced, while they discover the sound judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct. A scene of villainy is developed by the author sufficient to appal the stoutest heart.—The danger to be apprehended from secret societies is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illustrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the straight path of religion and of virtue, incontestibly proved both to the politician and the christian by stubborn and incontrovertable facts.

†† *Subscriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No* 46, *William street, opposite the Post-Office, and by the respective bookfellers in New York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

A Gardener wanted,

TO move to the District of Columbia, one who understands his business well, to whom generous encouragement will be given. Application must be made immediately, at No. 5, South Fourth-street, to GEORGE WALKER.

Feb. 27. *3t

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE, AT
W. YOUNG's Book-ſtore,
Corner of Cheſnut and Second ſtreets,
(Price 50 Cents)

Cauſes qui ſe ſont oppoſees aux Progres du commerce, entre LA FRANCE et les ETATS-UNIS de L'AMERIQUE.
Avec les Moyens de l'accélérer ;
Et la comparaiſon de la Dette Nationale de l'Angleterre, de la France, and des ETATS-UNIS.
In ſix Lettres, addreſſées á Monſieur le Marquis DE LA FAYETTE. Traduit ſur le Manuſcrit Anglais du Colonel SWAN, ancien Membre de la Légiſlature de la République du Maſſachuſſet.

Le Commerce eſt la portion la plus importante des (Richeſſes Nationales.
——Le Trident de Neptune, eſt le ſceptre du Monde. LEMIERE.

Or cauſes that have been oppoſed to the PROGRESS of COMMERCE botween *FRANCE and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.*
With the means of accelerating it ;
And a compariſon of the National Debts of *England, France,* and *America.*
In Six letters, directed to the Marquis DE LA FAYETTE.

Tranſlated (into French from the original Engliſh Manuſcript of Col. SWAN, formerly a Member of the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

Commerce is the moſt important portion of the Wealth of Nations.
——The Trident of Neptune is the Sceptre of the world. LEMIERE.

AT a juncture when the queſtion of a *Commercial Treaty with France* may ſoon become an object of diſcuſſion, a work of this kind becomes extremely uſeful to thoſe citizens of the United States, who may be deſirous to enable themſelves to view this ſubject, under its various aſpects ; and they will have the ſatisfaction to be furniſhed with the neceſſary data, to judge of the uſefulneſs of this tranſaction.

This work is principally diſtinguiſhed by the richneſs of the obſervations, the perſpicuity of the ideas, and the modeſty of the theory which it contains. At Pars, a man of wit obſerved, that this work was like a rich farmer's barn, heaped up to the very roof with uſeful produce. It is addreſſed to the unfortunate LA FAYETTE, in letters, which fugitive form, the author who could only devote a few weeks to this occupation, was obliged to adopt. Although circumſtances are in many reſpects different at the preſent day, from what they were in the year 1790, when theſe letters were written, yet it may be juſtly ſaid, that ſo many abſolute and permanent data ſtill remain, that the judicious reader will not appreciate the work leſs on that account ; on the contrary, as many of the alterations, which have been made, are the reſult of the author's remarks, it will ſerve to convince him that in all tranſactions, between free nations, every thing may be expected from the efforts of truth and juſtice.

LETTER I.

General view of the obſtacles, created in France, to prevent the extenſion of commerce, with the United States—Obſervations made in a tour, taken for that expreſs purpoſe, upon ſome French manufactures (a precious fragment this). Examination and refutation of the prejudices exiſting in France, againſt the quality of certain productions of the United States, and againſt the advantages of their importation—Demonſtration of the bad policy of laying duties on their importation, principally on proviſions in general, and on ſalt proviſions, and fiſh in particular—Conſiderations on the regulations of the French cuſtom-houſes.

LETTER II.

Obſtacles to the extenſion of trade with France, proceeding from circumſtances and individuals in the United States—Proofs that theſe obſtacles are only temporary and will be removed (they have been removed) by time and the wiſdom of government—Hiſtory of the influence of the American paper money—Important principles and abſtract conſiderations on money and circulation—Cauſes of the ſtagnation of American trade, after the peace—Critical examination of French goods, imported into America, and extraordinary conduct of the French merchants—Effects of good commercial laws; and patriotic wiſhes on this ſubject—Obſervations on money, weights and meaſures.

LETTER III.

Eſſay in the form of a *tableau*, to appraiſe the importations into the United States *from France and England united.* The author examines at each article, whether it can be better furniſhed from France or England—It is principally on this ſubject (which would have aſtoniſhed a mere theoriſt) that the author appears to evince great commercial experience. Theſe kind of *tableaux*, unluckily as difficult to obtain as they are much to be deſired, are the only ſure guides the ſtateſman can take for the policy of treaties, deprived of which he is continually deceiving or deceived. We cannot too much admire the apparent exactneſs of colonel Swan's calculations ; and although the propheſies of Lord Sheffield have already been contradicted by experience, and by ſeveral able pens, yet it is curious to ſee the author of the preſent work, diſpute with him the only ground on which he has not been hitherto attacked, by proving that France, under the required condition, will be better able than Great Britain to ſupply us with ſeveral articles, which the Engliſh author allots excluſively and forever to the latter ; the author's *partiality affect on* (if he has any) does not appear to have at any time created a *partiality of judgment.* The reſult of this calculation is that in 1789, that is to ſay, at a period when arts and manufactures did not preſent in France the vaſt means and probability of extenſion which they now poſſeſs, that even in 1789, it was preſumable, that France would not only have the means to ſupply one half of any given quantity of the productions of *France and England united*, but alſo to enter into competition with Great Britain for the remainder, in proportion to the wiſdom of her government, and the induſtry of her inhabitants.

LETTER IV.

Calculation of the exportations of the United States, and particular examination of their ſuitableneſs to France ; this is one reaſon why, notwithſtanding the excellent work of Mr. Tench Coxe, Mr. Swan's *tableau* is by no means ſuperfluous, the principle of the advantages which would reſult to France from the importation of proviſions and raw materials, is every where applied ; and it is upon this argument, that the author eſtabliſhes his demands to the French government, for the limited admiſſion of the productions of his country into France.

LETTER V.

Tableau, of the debt of the United States at that time—Opinions of the author on the finances, on the effects of national debt, on circulation, &c. as more amply detailed in his National Arithmetic printed at Boſton in the year 1786 ; the whole calculated to ſtrengthen in France, the public and private credit of the United States—the happy condition of America, and the miſeries ariſing from the public debt in Europe, are contraſted in the ableſt manner, and under the moſt ſtriking relations, by very curious calculations—Obſervations on the wiſdom and economy which preſide over the public expenſes in Maſſachuſetts. In this place the patriotiſm of the author appears, with all the elevation which a juſt national pride inſpires. The ancient governments of Europe, ſays he, will learn from us the art of economy in recompenſing the ſervices which the country receives : *Amongſt us it will be ſeen, that men are choſen for places, and not places for men.* This letter concludes with a general view of the public property, depoſited in the hands of the government of the United States.

LETTER VI

General examination of the defects of the commercial policy of France with reſpect to the United States ; many of theſe obſervations have produced the effects for which they were intended, others ſtill remain, pointing out the reforms to be made in future, as a good chart marks the ſhoals and rocks. The author concludes his work, by fixing his attention on his country, and the great men who have rendered it illuſtrious ; and we take a pleaſure in quoting what he ſays of the preſent chief of our government. To praiſe a man when he exerciſes a diſtinguiſhed employment, is common, and may be taken for flattery ; but whilſt he is in private life, it is the homage of ſincerity.

Note, page 316 of the work,

* Les habitans des Etats-unis, ſuivant dans leur choix le bien public, & excites par un principe de reconnoiſſance, choiſirent M. John Adams pour vice-preſident du nouveau congres. Ses efforts, pour preſerver le peuple des intrigues formees par le gouvernement Anglais contre ſa liberte, le rendirent tres-ſuſpect a ceux qui etoient en pouvoir. Le peuple, convaincu de ſon merite, le choiſit pour un de ſes repreſentans dans le premier congres. De ce nombra etoit auſſi M. Samuel Adams, patriote auſſi intrepide, qu'infatigable. La revolution Americaine doit beaucoup a la perſeverance de ſes travaux, & a ſes talens diſtinges. Ceux que M. John Adams a developpes dans le traite de paix, qui s'eſt fait a Paris en 1783, ont prouve qu'il etoit miniſtre auſſi habile que grand politique. Et dans ſon ouvrage ſur la defenſe de la conſtitution Americaine, il a montae toutes les connoiſſances qui forment les vrais juriſconſultes & les hommes de loi ; connoiſſances neceſſaires, pour remplir honorablement les fonctions de preſident du ſenat des Etats-unis.

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,
Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaſt Bank of Hudſon's River, ſtate of New-York, where any article of various ſorts and ſhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ſtoves upon a new conſtruction, that ſaves three fourths of the fuel commonly uſed in caſt iron ſtoves or open chymnies ; they are beſides very wholeſome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a ſkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the ſaid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to
DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.
Feb. 19. eod4w

To Be Sold,

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceaſed, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a valuable property in Arch ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, conſiſting of the houſe, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a ſtable, and other improvements.—The houſe is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the ſame breadth as the houſe and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled ciſtern, both with pumps in good repair. The ſtable ſtands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horſes and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central poſition and the advantages it poſſeſſes with reſpect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any perſon wiſhing to poſſeſs an eligible property in Philadelphia,

For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM, or FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, } Acting Executors.
January 11 5

NOTICE.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of WILLAM FLEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteſted ; and thoſe who are indebted to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DORSON, No. 25, So. Third-ſtreet. } *Adminiſt'r*
January 4. dtf

To be ſold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two ſtory brick Houſe and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. ſituate on the Iriſh tract lane, in the townſhip of Moyamenſing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taſte and elegance, ſtand unrivalled.
December 1. dtf

New-York, January 24, 1798.
PROPOSALS
By Arondt Van Hook,
Proprietor of the Reading Room ;
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
An Appeal to Impartial Poſterity,
By MADAME ROLAND ;
Wife of the Miniſter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriſed in 2 vols. octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subſcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume---one third of the Subſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume---the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Booksellers, and others, who acquire Subſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ſtreet—and at the different Bookſtores in New-York-- Alſo, by William Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut ſtreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch.
Feb. 20. eod4m

PROPOSALS,
FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW AND INTERESTING WORK, ENTITLED,
A TREATISE
ON THE POLICE OF LONDON,

Containing a detail of the various crimes and miſdemeanors, by which public and private property, are, at preſent, injured and endangered : And ſuggeſting remedies for their prevention.

BY A MAGISTRATE,

Acting for the counties of Middleſex, Surry, Kent, and Eſſex ; for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter ; and for the liberty of the Tower of London.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be printed in a large octavo, on an excellent Engliſh paper—It will be delivered to ſubſcribers, bound in boards, at the moderate price of *One Dollar and a half* ; although the laſt London edition, on inferior paper and meanly bound, is now ſold at two dollars and a half. To non-ſubſcribers the price will be raiſed.

Whatever encouragement may be given by ſubſcription, it will be committed to the preſs without delay ; and, barring accidents, will be ready for publication early in April.

☞ Subſcriptions will be thankfully received at BENJAMIN DAVIES'S book-ſtore, No 68, High-ſtreet, and by moſt of the other bookſellers in the city ; by George Hill, in Baltimore ; and by Samuel Campbell, and A. Drummond, in New-York.
January 31. 2awta

PROPOSALS,
BY THE
Inſurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againſt FIRE, on Dwelling-Houſes, Ware-Houſes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in ſuch Buildings) diſtant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

1. Common Inſurances, on hazards of the firſt claſs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous riſques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumſtances, ſeldom exceeding one per cent. per annum ; but in ſome inſtances, where the property inſured is not only in itſelf extra hazardous, but rendered ſtill more ſo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raiſed according to circumſtances.

Houſes and Ware-Houſes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ſtone or brick, well conſtructed, ſo as to be guarded as well as may be againſt fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firſt claſs, and may be inſured to their full value.

Alſo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in caſks, bales, or packages, depoſited in ſuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars ; but if more than this ſum is required to be inſured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumſtances.

II. Inſurances will alſo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the riſque. But it is not eaſy to arrange theſe under particular heads or claſſes, ſo as to deſcribe each with the neceſſary accuracy. Each caſe muſt therefore be decided upon according to the circumſtances attending it ; and theſe circumſtances will, in general, appear from the deſcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conſtructed of brick or ſtone, are preferable to thoſe wholly wooden. And in both caſes, the ſtile of building, how they are occupied, how they are ſituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conſiderations to be taken into view. And with reſpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expoſed, either to commence or to increaſe an accidental fire, and their liability in ſuch ſtate to receive damage by wet, or by ſudden and haſty removal, or to be ſtolen in time of confuſion and hurry, are all circumſtances of weight ; and the premiums muſt be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditiont are to be underſtood by the parties.

1ſt. The Inſurance is not binding till the ſtipulated premium be paid ; but it ſhall be deemed effectual from the time of ſuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately ſigned or not.

2d. Inſurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenſes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumſtances continuing the ſame as they were underſtood by the Inſurers at the time the former inſurance was made ; but the payment of the premium is eſſential to ſuch renewal ; and if the party inſured ſuffers any time to elapſe after the expiration of the former inſurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not inſured during ſuch time ; nor can the inſurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former inſurance. The ſubject of inſurance may nevertheleſs be open to treaty for a new inſurance.

3d. If any other inſurance be made on the ſame property ; it muſt be made known at the time of application, otherwiſe the policy made on ſuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truſt, or on conſignment, may be inſured as ſuch in a ſeparate policy ; but they are not to be conſidered as inſured otherwiſe.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loſs or damage occaſioned by any foreign invaſion, or by any military or uſurped force, or by reaſon of any civil commotion ; or occaſioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongſt the property inſured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiſſory Notes, are not included in any inſurance ; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curioſities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conſidered as inſured unleſs particularly mentioned and by ſpecial agreement.

7th. No inſurance will be made for a ſhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than ſeven years. Perſons chooſing to inſure for ſeven years ſhall be allowed one year's premium by way of diſcount : One third of a years premium ſhall be abated in like manner on an inſurance for three years.

8th. Loſſes ſuſtained by fire on property inſured, ſhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A deſcription of the property to be inſured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maſter carpenter and ſigned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for inſurance, and atteſted before a Notary or principal Magiſtrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With reſpect to *Houſes and other Buildings*,

1ſt. The ſite and poſition ; deſcribing the ſtreet or road on or near which the building ſtands ; its contiguity to water, and other circumſtances relative to the extinguiſhment of fire in caſe of accident ; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eſtabliſhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ſtone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outſide walls as inſide or partition walls, and their reſpective height and thickneſs ; the ſtyle of the roof and of what materials ; how ſecured by battlements or party walls ; what kind of acceſs to the top of the houſe and to the chimnies ; whether any and what electric rods ; the number and kind of fire places ; and the kind of depoſit for aſhes.

3d. The dimenſions of the building and how divided, and the ſtyle in which it is finiſhed ſo as to enable indifferent perſons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in caſe of injury ; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houſe, or for any other, and for what purpoſe ; alſo an eſtimate of the value of the houſe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The ſituation with reſpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaſt one hundred feet each way : what kind of buildings are within that diſtance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwiſe : whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles uſed, or uſually depoſited in the houſe, or within the diſtance aforeſaid, and of what kind.

Reſpecting *goods* in Houſes, Warehouſes, &c.

1. A general deſcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, ſimilar in all reſpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Inſurance on the buildings themſelves.

2. A deſcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in caſks or other packages, or opened ; and whether diſplayed in whole pieces or in the uſual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eſtimate of the value of each kind propoſed to be inſured ; but in the laſt particular minuteneſs of deſcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, roſin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable ſpirits, ſulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glaſs, china ware or porcelain, eſpecially unpacked ; Looking glaſſes, jewelery ; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by ſudden removal or by moiſtures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poſt paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Inſurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anſwered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*
Office of the Inſurance Company *of* North America ; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 213, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſuſty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

ROSS & SIMSON,
HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct. 27. §

French Circulating Library.
JOSEPH E. G. M. De LA GRANGE,
No. 110 Walnut-ſtreet,

INFORMS thoſe who wiſh to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has juſt opened his LIBRARY, conſiſting of upwards of 1500 volumes, the beſt calculated to afford either uſeful inſtruction, or pleaſure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be ſeen at every book-ſeller's in town.

N. B. All tranſlations from and into the French, Engliſh and Spaniſh Languages, executed with accuracy and diſpatch. co1m nov. 15.

COLUMBIA HOUSE
Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleaſure and reſpect, returns her ſincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement ſhe has received during four years reſidence in Philadelphia ; and aſſures her friends and the public, ſo far from intending to decline her ſchool, ſhe has made a ſuperior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her ſcholars.—Every branch of uſeful and polite education is particularly attended by Mrs. Groombridge and maſters excelling in their reſpective profeſſions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.
June 5th, 1797. §1mſtf

The ſituation is perfectly healthy : and made more agreeable by an extenſive garden and lot of ground adjoining the houſe.

FOR SALE, AT
WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet.

REPORT of the Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment againſt WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and miſdemeanors, made in purſuance of a reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, authorizing the ſaid Committee to ſit during the receſs of Congreſs, and inſtructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to diſcover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the ſaid William Blount "ſtands impeached, and who are the parties and "aſſociates therein."
Printed by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives
December 20 §

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-ſtreet, corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

HAS now ready for ſale, a very large aſſortment of *Engliſh, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Alſo*, ſuch elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,
Sheridan's Dictionary, the ſixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo price 3 dols.
Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.
Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All ſorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper ; Bookbinder's Boards, Paſteboards, ſheathing and blotting Papers ; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the beſt quality, uſed in the counting houſe, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miſcellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookſeller,*
No. 52, Second ſtreet, the corner of Cheſnut ſtreet,
(Price, in boards 87 1 2 Cents)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE ;

On the principles eſtabliſhed in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct ſome important errors of that work, and caſes in illuſtration, chiefly ſelected from the records of their practice, at the General Hoſpital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is ſubjoined, a Treatiſe on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diſeaſes of indirect debility. And a diſſertation on the ſources of Epidemic and, Peſtilential diſeaſes ; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never ariſe from contagion, but are always produced by certain ſtates, or certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.
nov. 21. §12t

THIS DAY IS OPENED,
And for ſale by WILLIAM YOUNG, No. 52, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreets,
In one large volume, 8 vo.
(Price of the common paper, neatly bound, 2 dollars 50 cents ; fine ditto, in boards, 3 dollars)
THE
AMERICAN GAZETTEER,

EXHIBITING, in alphabetical order, a much more full and accurate Account, than has been given, of the States, Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, Villages, Rivers, Bays, Harbours, Gulfs, Sounds, Capes, Mountains, Forts, Indian Tribes, and New Diſcoveries, on the AMERICAN CONTINENT, alſo of the WEST-INDIA Iſlands, and other Iſlands appendant to the Continent, and thoſe newly diſcovered in the Pacific Ocean : Deſcribing the Extent, Boundaries, Population, Government, Productions, Commerce, Manufactures, Curioſities, &c. of the ſeveral Countries, and of their important Civil Diviſions—and the Longitude and Latitude, the Bearings and Diſtances, from noted Places, of the Cities, Towns, and Villages ;—with a particular Deſcription of *The Georgia Weſtern Territory.* The whole compriſing upwards of Seven Thouſand diſtinct Articles.

Collected and compiled from the beſt Authorities, and arranged with great care, by, and under the direction of
JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D.
Author of the American Univerſal Geography—Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—and Member of the Maſſachuſetts Hiſtorical Society.
[Illuſtrated with ſeven new and neat Maps.]
(Publiſhed according to act of Congreſs.)

Alſo, FOR SALE, as above,
Mr. *Morſe's* Univerſal Geography,
In two large 8 vo. volumes, price 4 dols. 50 cts.
Ditto, abridged, at 1 dollar.
February 26. co4t

PROPOSALS for PUBLISHING
A new Commercial Work in the City of Philadelphia, to be entitled
The Philadelphia Price-Current,
AND
Nautical Recorder.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having been engaged in carrying on a publication in Boſton under the title of the "*Boſton Price Current, and Marine Intelligencer ;*" a work, for utility and extent of circulation, equal perhaps to any publication of the kind in Europe or America, is now induced to riſque an attempt to publiſh a ſimilar paper under the patronage of the citizens of Philadelphia. He makes the attempt from a perſuaſion that a publication for general benefit, and extenſive information, will receive as much ſupport from the liberal minds of the merchants and others of this city, as places of leſs opulence in the United States—and although little immediate benefit ſhould reſult to the citizens from ſuch a publication, yet it might prevent an idea abroad which ſome have induſtriouſly circulated, that the trade of this extenſive city was on the decline, and contracted into ſo narrow a ſphere that it would not ſupport a Price Current.

The general anxiety that prevails in the commercial world at this critical period, renders a work of the kind particularly uſeful and neceſſary —Nor can the utility be doubted, when it is conſidered how extenſive the trade and particularly the inſurance are affected in this city.—A careful publication of the ſailing and arrival of veſſels in different parts of the world—advice from veſſels at ſea—accidents happening in and out of port,—are ever circumſtances that ought to be known by the merchant and underwriter, and one information of this kind may ſave more than the coſt of a hundred papers through life. The Editor engages to uſe his utmoſt endeavors to make it honorable and profitable to himſelf, ſenſible that it can be done only by making it acceptable to his patrons.

This publication will contain, a general Price Current of all articles of importation & exportation, with the duties on importation, in this City, New-York and Boſton—Foreign Price Currents, in general ; to obtain which the various European publications will be procured, particularly thoſe of London, Liverpool, Briſtol, Hamburgh, &c.—All arrivals and clearances in the principal ports in America, and every article of nautical information which can in any manner be uſeful or intereſting to merchants in general. It will likewiſe contain Prices of Stocks in the different parts of the United States, corrected by eminent Brokers—Cuſtom houſe importations—Laws, Arrets and Decrees of commercial tendency, &c. &c.

CONDITIONS.

1ſt. To be printed with a new type, on good paper of a large crown ſize, and contain 4 pages folio.
2d. It will be publiſhed twice a week, and delivered to ſubſcribers in the city early on the mornings of publication, and forwarded to thoſe out of the city with the greateſt expedition and care.
3d. The price will be four dollars per annum ; payable, one dollar on the delivery of the firſt number ; one dollar at the expiration of three months, and the reſidue at the end of the year.
4th. Subſcribers for the work in any other place than the city, to pay one half years ſubſcription money.
5th. The work to begin as ſoon as five hundred ſubſcribers are procured, of which notice will be given.

☞ Subſcription papers will be placed in the various public offices, &c. and ſent in the courſe of the week, to the citizens in general, for their patronage. JOSEPH N. RUSSELL.
February 20. tuf&m3t

Wanted, to Hire,

A large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given ; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.
Oct. 17. eotf

FOR SALE,
Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would anſwer the purpoſe of a country Printer as well as new.
Enquire of the Printer.

City Commiſſioner's Office,
January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet ; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2 From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts. mwfim

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be had of Meſſrs. Dobſon, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Bookſellers in the city price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,
New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.
By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.
June 20. *6t